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GENERAL

A/47/801
17 December 1992
ENGLISH
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Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 104 and 141

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-STRICKEN AFGHANISTAN

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/47/L.25/Rev.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 47th meeting, on 17 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/72) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/47/L.25/Rev.1. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.47).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopted draft resolution A/47/L.25/Rev.1, an additional appropriation of $800,000 would be required under section 2 (Peace-keeping operations and special missions) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 on the understanding that these requirements should be dealt with under the provisions of paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and should thus be treated outside the

procedures related to the contingency fund. Furthermore, an additional appropriation of $124,000 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment), offset by the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 78 (a) and 104

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution II recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/47/718/Add.2, para. 42)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 47th meeting, on 17 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/76) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution II, entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 42 of its report (A/47/718/Add.2). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.47).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution II recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 42 of its report (A/47/718/Add.2), no additional appropriation would be required under section 15 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) or 41 (Administration and management) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 14, 61 and 142

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note sent to you by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of our countries concerning the inauguration of the headquarters of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 14, 61 and 142.

(Signed) Renato C. SERSALE di CERISANO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) Ronaldo M. SARDENBERG
Ambassador
Permanent Mission of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 9 December 1992 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina and Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. Guido di Tella and Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, present their compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and have the honour to inform him that at a ceremony held today, 9 December 1992, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, they officially inaugurated the headquarters of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC). The Agency is one of the parties to the agreement for the application of safeguards signed between Argentina, Brazil, ABACC and the International Atomic Energy Agency on 13 December 1991.

The function of ABACC is to administer and implement a common system of accounting and control to be applied to all nuclear materials involved in the two countries' nuclear activities, in order to guarantee their commitment to use nuclear power exclusively for peaceful purposes. The event is a decisive step in the action taken by Brazil and Argentina to ensure the transparency of their nuclear activities.

The two Ministers for Foreign Affairs would be grateful if you would have this information circulated among the countries represented at the United Nations.

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A/47/804
S/24982
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 97 (c)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the letter of Dr. Momcilo Grubac, Minister for Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" submitted by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, Mr. Dragomir Djokic, on 11 December 1992 (A/47/781), I would like to mention the following.

The Republic of Croatia wishes to reiterate its position that the distribution of this letter, as well as similar letters, constitutes participation in the work of the General Assembly and, therefore, is a breach of General Assembly resolution 47/1, of 22 September 1992, which states "that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) ... shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly".

However, since this letter has already been distributed, I am compelled to respond to various fabrications and misinformation contained therein:

(a) While stating that Serbia and Montenegro have no territorial claims to Bosnia-Herzegovina, it is stated in the letter that "[Bosnian Serbs] had their state in Bosnia and Herzegovina centuries before the Ottoman Empire occupied those regions and before Islam was introduced there". This statement has no historical validity whatsoever and can only be understood in the context of an effort to build up a case for Serbian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina through a campaign of public misinformation;

(b) The Republic of Croatia is named as the aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is claimed that some 40,000 to 60,000 regular Croatian troops are fighting in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This assertion is blatantly false. The correct facts are the following:

(i) The Republic of Croatia has stationed some of its troops on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina in those regions from which Serbian forces have been continuously attacking Croatian cities and towns within the Republic of Croatia, causing serious loss of life to the civilian population, as well as tremendous destruction of property. This is particularly the case in the regions of Dubrovnik and Zupanja. These forces have served to defend the borders of Croatia and have not taken part in the fighting in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is in accordance with the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia of 21 July 1992, which states inter alia that "both States will sustain their past successful cooperation and continuous coordination of the defence activities in the contiguous zones of the two States";

(ii) The ethnic Croatian forces which are fighting against Serbian aggression in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina consist of members of the local Croatian population who have taken up arms in order to protect themselves, their families and their property against Serbian forces which are conducting a genocidal policy against Muslims and Croats known as "ethnic cleansing". The Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina are represented in the ranks of the Croatian Defense Council (an organization of ethnic Croats living in Bosnia and Herzegovina) as well as the Territorial Defense units. It is important to mention that according to the above-mentioned Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation "the armed component of the Croatian Defense Council is an integral part of the united armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Croatian Defense Council will have its representative in the joint command of the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina";

(iii) According to the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia of 21 July 1992 "the two States will, should the efforts of the international community remain ineffective, take all necessary steps in order to establish broader cooperation in the military sphere and coordinate military operations in order to definitively repel the danger threatening them". In the annex to this Agreement, signed on 23 September 1992, it is further stated that "in accordance with the right to self-defence and joint defence from aggression, a joint Committee will be established in order to coordinate defensive efforts until aggression has been stopped entirely". It is clear from this Agreement that the Croatian armed forces are seen as an ally against Serbian aggression by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and not as a force of "aggression". While armed forces

of the Republic of Croatia are not presently conducting operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, their possible future involvement, in agreement with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, would be within the joint defensive arrangement between these two sovereign States. It is also clear that any provision of weapons by the Republic of Croatia to Muslims and Croats fighting in the armed forces of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be in accordance with this Agreement;

(c) It is also important to mention that the Republic of Croatia is not an "aggressor" but a victim of Serbian aggression. This fact has been pointed out in various United Nations resolutions and resolutions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the Final Communique of the sixth extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Jeddah on 1 and 2 December 1992, which strongly condemned "the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia";

(d) Among the unfounded charges of persecution of Serbs in Croatia, the letter of Mr. Grubac states that Serbs are being forcibly converted to Catholicism. This charge is particularly repugnant, not only because it is totally untrue, but because it consciously seeks to add a component of religious hatred and intolerance to the conflict in former Yugoslavia, the ramifications of which might go far beyond the borders of former Yugoslavia. This attempt to create divisions and hatred on the basis of religious affiliation deserves the strongest possible condemnation.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the greatest threat to the Serbian people is not the policies of the Government of Croatia, Islamic fundamentalism or the Catholic Church but the policies of the Serbian Government and the radical Serbian elements in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is these individuals and institutions, as well as the apologists for their policies, who are creating the greatest danger to the Serbian people by attempting to create a climate of hate, fear and intolerance between the Serbs and their neighbours.

I would kindly request that you have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 97 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Croatia to
the United Nations

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND
OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

Following my letter of 17 December 1992, regarding the Israeli deportation orders against Palestinian civilians, I am informing you that Israel, the occupying Power, has effectively deported 383 Palestinians from their own land across the northern border of Israel towards the territory of Lebanon. This has been done in complete disregard of all contacts and appeals made by several high-level officials from around the world, which aimed at the prevention of the implementation of the deportation orders.

We condemn this action of the Israeli Government in the strongest possible way, and we reiterate our position that such an action constitutes a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. In addition, it will have a very detrimental effect on the peace process currently under way. We

also repeat our request for immediate action by the international community to guarantee the safe return of those deported on 17 December 1992, as well as all other Palestinian deportees.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter, as well as that of my letter dated 17 December 1992 (see annex) distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The Israeli Government, acting in violation of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which is applicable to all the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; and acting in opposition to relevant Security Council resolutions, issued deportation orders against approximately 400 Palestinian civilians. The Israeli authorities have already amassed these civilians near the Israel-Lebanon border in the north.

Such an unprecedented mass deportation will be detrimental to the peace process currently under way and will certainly further cause the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory to deteriorate.

We call upon the Secretary-General to undertake immediate efforts to prevent the actual implementation of the above-mentioned Israeli decision and to prevent further violation by Israel, the occupying Power, of international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

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18 December 1992
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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 110

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 4th, 5th, 8th to 11th and 47th meetings, on 13, 14, 16, 19, 22 and 23 October and 17 December 1992. Statements and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and replies to queries raised are reflected in the relevant summary records of the Committee (A/C.5/47/SR.4, 5, 8-11, and 47).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences (A/47/32 and Add.1); 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure (A/47/287);

1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 32.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the Office of Conference Services (A/47/336) and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon (A/47/7/Add.1); 2/

(d) Letters dated 27 August, 28 August and 25 September 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/47/409 and Add.1 and 2);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences for 1993 (A/C.5/47/1).

4. The report of the Secretary-General on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure (A/47/287) was considered under agenda item 104. That report should therefore be read in conjunction with the report of the Fifth Committee on that item.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/47/L.11

5. At the 47th meeting, on 17 December, following informal consultations, the coordinator of informal consultations on the item, Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" (A/C.5/47/L.11).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.11 without a vote (see para. 8).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution a statement was made by the representative of Belgium.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

2/ For the final text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/47/7).

Pattern of conferences

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences, 3/

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and 46/190 of 20 December 1991,

1. Approves the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1993 as submitted and amended by the Committee on Conferences; 4/

2. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1993 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. Urges all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to seek the technical advice of the Office of Conference Services on the availability of conference-servicing facilities and resources in the process of the determination and adjustment of the dates and periodicity of their sessions in order to enhance planning and optimize utilization of conference-servicing resources;

4. Urges all United Nations organs to utilize conference-servicing resources allocated to them in the most efficient and cost-effective manner and to maximize the accuracy with which they forecast the number of fully serviced meetings;

5. Requests the Secretariat to bring the relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines on the use of conference-servicing resources, and information on the notional costs per hour of meeting time, to the attention of all organs;

6. Urges all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to comply with the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 11 of resolution 46/190 to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization of their conference-servicing resources;

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/47/32).

4/ Ibid., annex.

7. Renews its request contained in paragraph 12 of resolution 46/190 to the Chairmen of those subsidiary bodies to report the results of the consultations mentioned in paragraph 6 above to the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences, and requests the Committee on Conferences to review a comprehensive analysis of replies received;

8. Urges the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the required consultations mentioned in paragraph 6 above, to evaluate and report on the measures taken, including, inter alia, the convening of meetings in a timely manner, rationalizing their meeting requirements, improving the scheduling of informal consultations, the possibility of biennializing agenda items, and monitoring the timely issuance and availability of documentation;

9. Invites the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to evaluate their meeting and documentation requirements, with a view to rationalizing them, and to report on progress thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Committee on Conferences;

10. Endorses the decision of the Committee on Conferences to request its Chairman to consult on its behalf with the Chairmen of organs concerned, where the utilization factor is lower than the established benchmark figure for the last three years, and requests the Committee on Conferences to report the results of such consultations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

11. Decides that such consultations should be with a view to making appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources and rationalizing the duration and frequency of conference-servicing time allocated, taking into account the high costs of conference servicing and the demands placed upon the Organization;

12. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate availability and compliance indices on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Conferences, in addition to the utilization rate, with qualitative indicators and information about the way conference time is used in order to enable the Committee to make recommendations on conference time allocated to different bodies;

14. Requests the Committee on Conferences to finalize its analysis of the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, to report on its conclusions and to submit its recommendations, as appropriate, including a revision of the benchmark figure requested in paragraph 15 of resolution 46/190, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. Demands that all subsidiary organs of the General Assembly comply with the provisions of section I, paragraph 7, of its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985;

16. Reaffirms that the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General should take account, in drawing up the calendar of conferences and meetings, of the principles contained in section I, paragraph 10, of resolution 40/243;

17. Reaffirms that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to present a revised consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences convened under United Nations auspices towards the end of each session.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, including, inter alia, resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982 and 45/238 B of 21 December 1990,

Recognizing the sovereign right of Member States to request circulation of communications as official documents,

Emphasizing the importance of timely availability of pre-session documentation,

Noting that summary records for some bodies entitled to such records have been discontinued for some time,

Taking into account section III of annex VI of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, 5/

Noting with concern that some United Nations bodies may not be able to consider agenda items for which pre-session documents are presented after those sessions have begun,

1. Renews its appeal to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for circulation of communications and to submit such requests in the most appropriate, brief, complete, concise and timely manner possible;

5/ A/520/Rev.15 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 85.I.13).

2. Requests Member States to exercise restraint in requesting documentation and in the submission of their reports;

3. Encourages those subsidiary organs that comply with the desirable thirty-two-page limit to continue that welcome practice;

4. Urges those subsidiary organs that have been unable to comply with the desirable thirty-two-page limit, in particular those provided with summary records, to make efforts to reduce the length of future reports;

5. Encourages those bodies that receive summary records and whose reports exceed the thirty-two-page limit to consider relinquishing their entitlement to summary records;

6. Urges those bodies that receive summary records to consider relinquishing their entitlement when drafting is being undertaken in formal session and duly recorded in the report;

7. Urges the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings in all official languages, unless there is a specific decision by the body concerned regarding the timing of issuance of pre-session documentation;

8. Urges the substantive departments of the Secretariat to comply with the rule which requires them to submit pre-session documents to the Office of Conference Services at least ten weeks before the beginning of sessions, in order to permit processing in time in all official languages;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the measures mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, to review all of the factors involved in the timely issuance of pre-session documentation, including the quality and timeliness of submission to the Office of Conference Services, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences;

10. Requests the Secretariat to bring to the attention of all organs and the substantive offices concerned the relevant General Assembly resolutions, rules and regulations on control and limitation of documentation, including the guidelines for drafting reports contained in General Assembly resolution 37/14 C and information on the notional cost per page of documentation;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to review current mailing lists with the aim of pruning and updating them and eliminating waste;

12. Urges subsidiary organs to review their agendas with a view to enabling the Secretariat to comply with the six-week rule, inter alia, through combining agenda items and limiting requests for pre-session documentation, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the subsidiary organs of this appeal and to report orally to the Committee on Conferences on the measures taken to this effect;

13. Appeals to intergovernmental bodies to make active use of the report on the state of preparation of pre-session documentation when reviewing the organizational arrangements for substantive sessions;

14. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the criteria, status and guidelines on the provision of written meeting records, and requests the Committee, taking into account the costs of conference servicing, to report thereon to the General Assembly with concrete recommendations at its forty-eighth session;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide summary records in a timely manner, particularly for the meetings of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, and in this regard urges him to improve the overall efficiency of conference services within existing resources;

16. Decides that, at its forty-ninth session, there shall be a comprehensive review of, inter alia, the need for, usefulness and timely issuance of verbatim and summary records, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

17. Requests the Secretariat to issue the verbatim records of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly in final form only, on the understanding that those records would be issued promptly and that consolidated corrigenda would be issued at appropriate intervals;

18. Requests the Secretariat to pursue the possibility of issuing the verbatim records of the Security Council in a similar manner on the understanding that these records would be issued as promptly as the provisional ones are at present.

C

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the Office of Conference Services submitted in accordance with resolution 46/190 of 20 December 1991, 6/ which was considered by the Committee on Conferences to be a good description of the existing problems facing the Office but which lacked far-reaching proposals,

Reaffirming that the provision of appropriate, high-quality conference services to the United Nations is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization,

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6/ A/47/336.

Concurring with the conclusion of the Committee on Conferences that the ultimate aim for all organizational aspects of conference servicing would be to develop further a system of global planning and coordination - in order to ensure the most cost-effective management of the meeting and documentation resources - while maintaining the requisite high quality of services,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the above-mentioned review of the Office of Conference Services, to continue to monitor various factors affecting the performance of the Office, taking into account paragraph 100 of the report of the Committee on Conferences 3/ and the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and to provide recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the context of the review mentioned in paragraph 1 above, a comprehensive review taking into account the reports of external consultants and all the recommendations of the Management Advisory Service, including the cost/benefit aspects of new technologies and the financial implications of the recommendations;

(b) To undertake a follow-up to the review of the Office of Conference Services by the Management Advisory Service and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(c) To present, if necessary, recommendations on possible restructuring of the Office of Conference Services to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. Urges the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference as set out in resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, 7/ as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, with a view to ensuring the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources, via, inter alia, minimizing wastage and the rationalization of meeting programmes and documentation requirements.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the use of languages in the United Nations,

Also recalling its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987 on the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations,

Renews its request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services as specified in its relevant resolutions and with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations.

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A/47/807
18 December 1992
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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 114

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "United Nations pension system" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 23rd, 27th, 29th, 31st, 35th and 47th meetings, on 10, 17, 19 and 24 November and 1 and 17 December 1992. Comments made in the course of the discussion on the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/47/SR.23, 27, 29, 31, 35 and 47).

3. For the consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1992, 1/ including the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 1991 and containing a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly;

(b) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for 1992; 2/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/47/9).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 30 (A/47/30), chap. III.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/47/8);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement adopted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at its second regular session of 1992 (A/C.5/47/25);

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/578).

4. The report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was introduced by its Chairman at the 23rd meeting, on 10 November (see A/C.5/47/SR.23).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/47/L.6

5. At its 47th meeting, on 17 December, following informal consultations, the representative of Hungary introduced draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.6.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/192 and 46/220 of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1992 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, 3/ chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission, 4/ the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund, 5/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 6/

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/47/9).

4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 30 (A/47/30).

5/ A/C.5/47/8.

6/ A/47/578.

I

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD OF THE BIENNIALIZATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

Recalling its resolution 46/220 on the biennialization of the programme of work of the Fifth Committee,

1. Takes note of the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to reschedule the next actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to be as of 31 December 1993, instead of as of 31 December 1992, with subsequent valuations being carried out every two years;

2. Takes note of the additional responsibilities delegated by the Board to its Standing Committee to be carried out in odd-numbered years, as set out in paragraph 14 of the report of the Board; 3/

3. Takes note of the observations of the Board on the rescheduling of the dates for the next comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the Professional and higher categories, and of the review of the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service in the Fund;

II

ACTUARIAL MATTERS

1. Takes note of the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in section III.B of its report 3/ on the methodology and assumptions to be used in the actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1993;

2. Requests the Board to consider the form in which it presents the results of actuarial valuations, taking into account the views of the Committee of Actuaries and of the Board of Auditors;

3. Takes note of the observations of the Board in section III.B of its report on matters related to the application of the transfer agreements between the Fund and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic;

4. Concurs in the agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank, approved by the Board under article 13 of the Regulations of the Fund, with a view to securing the continuity of pension rights between the Bank and the Fund, as set out in annex IV of the report of the Board;

III

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION AND CONSEQUENT PENSIONS OF STAFF IN THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES

Recalling that in section III of its resolution 45/242 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, in full cooperation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, in respect of the comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories,

Also recalling section II of its resolution 46/192,

Further recalling its concurrence with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 7/ that the Commission and the Board should aim to eliminate current anomalies in the system without creating new ones,

Recognizing that the Statute of the Commission and the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund define the complementary and essential roles of the Commission and the Board in reviewing issues related to pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions, which are indispensable components of the conditions of service in the common system, and that pensionable remuneration has a decisive impact on the levels of contributions to be paid into the Fund by member organizations and by participants,

Noting that, based on a pilot study of six locations, the Commission and the Board had concluded that the approach of determining pensionable remuneration and/or pensions by reference to the local practices of employers used in General Service salary surveys should not be pursued further,

Also noting that

(a) The Commission and the Board had concluded that the methodology for determining General Service pensionable remuneration should relate the pensionable remuneration to the net base salaries received while in service,

(b) Regrettably, the Board had not been able to achieve agreement on the modalities for applying such an approach, as reflected in the table in paragraph 76 and annex VIII of the report of the Board, 3/ containing respectively, the positions of the three groups in the Board, together with the proposal of the Chairman of the Board, and the statements of the three groups on the Chairman's proposal,

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7/ A/46/614, para. 14, and A/47/578, para. 11.

(c) The Commission, in paragraphs 99 and 100 of its report, 4/ had reached conclusions on certain aspects of the methodology, indicated its intention to consider other outstanding aspects in 1993 and concluded that the implementation date for the revised methodology should be 1 January 1994,

Reiterating that the future work of the Board and the Commission should focus on the elimination or significant reduction of the "income inversion anomaly", as described and discussed in paragraphs 73 and 74 of the report of the Board, 3/ and in paragraphs 88 to 92 of the report of the Commission, 4/

Reiterating also its appreciation of the complexities and the importance of the issues involved for all parties concerned,

Taking note that the Board has not yet had an opportunity to consider the conclusions of the Commission, in paragraphs 99 and 100 of the report of the Commission, on certain aspects of the methodology, in the light of the views of the Commission contained in paragraphs 88 to 98 of its report,

1. Endorses the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the International Civil Service Commission that the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of staff in the General Service and related categories should relate the levels of pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions to salaries while in service;

2. Endorses also the approach in paragraph 1 above for future work on its various aspects, as reflected in the proposal of the Chairman of the Board in paragraphs 76 and 77 of the report of the Board, and in the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission in its report;

3. Endorses further the conclusions reached by the Commission on those aspects of the methodology contained in its report;

4. Requests the Commission, in close cooperation with the Board, as appropriate, to finalize the comprehensive review in 1993, and to submit recommendations on all aspects of the methodology to determine pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions, including the effective date of implementation and transitional measures to protect acquired rights, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Also requests the Commission to recommend consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations of the member organizations and the Board to consider amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which may be required in order to implement the revised methodology, in their respective reports to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

IV

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS OF UNGRADED OFFICIALS

Recalling section III of its resolution 46/192 in which, inter alia, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission to

recommend guidelines for determining the pension arrangements for ungraded officials who do not become participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund so as to ensure system-wide comparability, as well as appropriate monitoring procedures, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the governing bodies of the other organizations of the United Nations common system,

Also recalling that in the same resolution the Assembly requested the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to consider amendments to the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and to extend the provisions placing a limit on the highest levels of pensions to cover all participants in the Fund, including ungraded officials,

1. Decides to convey to the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund its view that their ungraded officials should become participants in the Fund so as to ensure system-wide comparability and that, if a governing body decides to make arrangements outside the Fund, the General Assembly believes that only the option currently available in the International Civil Aviation Organization, as described in paragraph 64 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission, 4/ would be appropriate;

2. Concurs with the decision of the Board to defer, until its next regular session, in 1994, consideration of an amendment to article 54 to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials, in order to allow time for the governing bodies of all member organizations of the Fund to take up the matters referred to them by the General Assembly in paragraphs 5 and 6 of section III of resolution 46/192;

3. Approves, with effect from 1 April 1993, an amendment to article 28 (d) of the Regulations of the Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, to extend the ceiling on pensions to ungraded officials, as well as to other participants who are not currently covered by article 28 (d) of the Regulations but whose pensionable remuneration is greater than that at the D-2 level, top step, in the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54 of the Regulations;

V

CHANGES IN THE PENSION ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

Recalling section IV of its resolution 46/192, in which it approved the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board had recommended in 1991,

1. Takes note of the observations of the Board on the additional studies related to that modification, including in particular a change in the "120 per cent cap" provision, reviews of the special index for pensioners, the applicability to staff in the General Service and related categories of the

longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system, as well as of the observations on the intention of the Board to make recommendations on these matters to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994;

2. Reiterates its request in resolution 46/192 that the Board continue to consider economy measures, including in particular a change of the "120 per cent cap" provision under the two-track pension adjustment system;

3. Approves, effective 1 April 1993, modification of the schedule for the special adjustment of small pensions under section E of the pension adjustment system, as recommended by the Board in paragraph 104 of its report, 3/ and the consequential changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annex II to the present resolution;

VI

OTHER MATTERS

1. Concurs with the decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, set out in paragraphs 124 and 125 of its report, 3/ to consider again, at its next regular session, in 1994, amendments to article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to incorporate therein provisions governing the longevity/merit steps granted by some organizations to their staff, as well as a definition of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the United Nations Field Service category;

2. Takes note of the other matters dealt with in the report of the Board;

VII

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund 5/ and welcomes in particular the commitment to global investment as indicated in paragraph 46 of the report of the Board 3/ and takes into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; 8/

2. Reiterates its requests to Member States that do not now grant tax exemptions for the investments of the Fund to make all possible efforts to permit such exemptions as soon as possible.

8/ A/46/614.

ANNEX I

Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 28

Retirement benefit

Replace paragraph (d) by the following:

"(d) (i) However, except as provided in (ii) below, the benefit otherwise payable at the standard annual rate in accordance with the applicable provisions of (b) or (c) above to a participant at a level above D-2, top step, of the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54, shall not exceed, as at the time of the participant's separation, the greater of:

"(A) 60 per cent of his pensionable remuneration on the date of separation; or

"(B) The maximum benefit payable under the same provisions of (b) or (c) above to a participant at the level D-2 (top step for the preceding five years of the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54, as adjusted), with 35 years of contributory service, separating on the same date as the participant.

"(ii) However, for a participant separating at the level of Under-Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General or their equivalent level to whom the provisions of (i) above are applicable, the benefit payable shall not be less than the benefit that would have been payable to him at the standard annual rate if he had separated from service on 31 March 1986; for participants separating at other levels above D-2, top step, in the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54, to whom the provisions of (i) above are applicable, the benefit payable shall not be less than the benefit that would have been payable to the participant at the standard annual rate if he/she had separated from service on 31 March 1993; for participants who entered or re-entered the Fund at an ungraded level before 1 April 1993, the provisions of (i) above shall not be applicable."

ANNEX II

Changes in the pension adjustment system

E. SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT FOR SMALL PENSIONS

Replace paragraph 7 by the following:

"7. Whenever the standard annual rate of a retirement or disability benefit under the Fund's Regulations, before any commutation, is less than the highest dollar amount in the applicable table below, the benefit shall be subject to a special adjustment as follows:

"Annual amount of pension	Special adjustment (Percentage)
"Separations before 1 April 1993	
$4 000	0
3 800	3
3 600	7
3 400	12
3 200	17
3 000	22
2 800	28
2 600	34
2 400	40
2 200 or less	46
"Separations on or after 1 April 1993	
$6 500	0
6 250	3
6 000	6
5 750	9
5 500	12
5 250	15
5 000	18
4 750	21
4 500	25
4 250	28
4 000	31
3 750	34
3 500	37
3 250	40
3 000	43
2 750 or less	46"

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THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY
AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, on behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Her Excellency Ms. Margaretha af Ugglas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, to enclose the text of the Summary of Conclusions, the Decisions and annexes of the Third Meeting of the Council of CSCE, held at Stockholm on 14 and 15 December 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 140, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter OSVALD
Permanent Representative of
Sweden to the United Nations

ANNEX

Summary of Conclusions, the Decisions and annexes of the Third Meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Stockholm on 14 and 15 December 1992

I. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS OF THE STOCKHOLM COUNCIL MEETING

Shaping a New Europe - the Role of the CSCE

The CSCE Council held its Third Meeting in Stockholm on 14-15 December 1992.

The Ministers consulted on a broad range of issues, in particular the aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, the crisis in parts of the former Yugoslavia, other regional crises and issues together with the strategy and structure of the CSCE.

In the light of serious threats to peace and security in the CSCE area the Ministers agreed to pursue a strategy of active diplomacy. They will provide the necessary resources.

The Ministers expressed their continuing commitment to use the CSCE to consolidate human rights, democracy, the rule of law and economic freedom as the foundation for peace, security and stability and to prevent, manage and solve conflicts in the CSCE area.

The Ministers condemned the extended use of force in Europe which has bred ever more violence and hatred. They strongly rejected continuing flagrant violations of human rights. They committed themselves to act to counter the growing manifestations of racism, anti-semitism and all forms of intolerance in the CSCE area.

The Ministers agreed to improve co-operation with relevant international organizations. They decided, in particular, to increase co-ordination with the United Nations.

Important aspects of the CSCE strategy include:

- Strengthening the CSCE's operational capabilities through structural reforms and the appointment of a Secretary General;

- Emphasizing the CSCE's ability to provide early warning through the appointment of a High Commissioner on National Minorities who will enjoy the full political support of all participating States;

- Active use of missions and representatives as part of preventive diplomacy to promote dialogue, stability and provide for early warning;

- Enhancing opportunities for the peaceful settlement of disputes through the approval of a comprehensive set of measures to this end. The Ministers stressed their expectations that participating States will avail themselves increasingly of these mechanisms;

- Effective use of missions and representatives in crisis areas as part of a strategy of consultation, negotiation and concerted action to limit conflicts before they become violent;

- Co-operating, as appropriate, with international organizations and with individual participating States to ensure that the broad spectrum of CSCE mechanisms and procedures, including peacekeeping, can be applied;

- Increased efforts at treating the root causes of conflicts by applying all aspects of the human dimension of the CSCE and by involving non-governmental organizations and individual citizens more directly in the work of the CSCE;

- Making all governments accountable to each other for their behaviour towards their citizens and towards neighbouring States and holding individuals personally accountable for war crimes and acts in violation of international humanitarian law;

- Greater use of the Forum for Security Co-operation as a place for negotiation and dialogue which can ensure continued progress in reducing the risks of military conflict and enhancing stability in Europe;

- An active programme to help newly-admitted participating States to participate fully in the structures and work of the CSCE.

II. DECISIONS

1. Regional issues

Former Yugoslavia

1. The CSCE has given early and special attention to the tragic conflict in the former Yugoslavia which has led to all-out war and immense human suffering and which poses a growing threat to peace in the region.

2. Primary responsibility for the conflict lies with the present leaders of Serbia and Montenegro and with the Serbian forces operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In defiance of all efforts by the entire international community, these authorities continue to pursue territorial gain through the use of force and to violate basic human standards through the odious practice of "ethnic cleansing", and other brutalities affecting many parts of the former Yugoslavia. All this must stop immediately.

3. The Ministers expressed their collective and individual determination to pursue all efforts to restore peace in former Yugoslavia. They did so on the basis of the special moral and political authority represented by the principles and commitments of the CSCE. They presented the leaders of Serbia and Montenegro with a clear choice. If there is a radical change of their policy towards their neighbours and their own people and genuine co-operation in the peace process, Serbia will be gradually readmitted to the international community; if, on the other hand, the Belgrade regime continues its present policies, the international community will take sterner action to ensure compliance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and the decisions of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia.

4. The Ministers are using the means available to the CSCE to contribute to international efforts to end the fighting and prevent spillover of the conflict. They are working towards several immediate objectives:

- An end to systematic aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, exemplified by recent stepped-up attacks against Sarajevo and other cities and villages in other parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Serb forces,

and the prevention of a further expansion of the conflict to other areas of the former Yugoslavia and to countries neighbouring on Serbia and Montenegro.

- Cessation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, specifically the policy of "ethnic cleansing" in particular in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and the systematic rape of Muslim women, and steps to ensure prosecution of those personally accountable.

- Expansion of humanitarian assistance to ease current suffering and measures to assure its rapid delivery to those most in need.

- An end to the systematic destruction of mosques, Catholic churches, synagogues and other religious monuments as well as other sites of cultural heritage in areas under Serbian control.

- A negotiated political settlement to the current conflict that preserves the integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, denies any gain through the seizure of territory by force and provides for the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

- Effective fulfilment of the UNPROFOR mandate in the UNPA zones in Croatia and full implementation of the Vance Plan.

5. The Ministers requested the Chairman-in-Office, assisted by the Troika, to report to the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia on 16 December 1992, and to work to ensure closer co-ordination between the CSCE and the ICFY.

6. They requested her, assisted by the Troika, to travel to Belgrade prior to the elections on 20 December 1992 to underline to Serbian authorities the stark fate and the increased penalties with which they will be faced. She is requested also to visit as soon as possible CSCE missions in former Yugoslavia to highlight their importance and enhanced role.

7. The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina must stop. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country must be respected. The war must not be allowed to spread into other parts of the former Yugoslavia. This would have even more serious implications for the region.

8. The Ministers stressed the importance of the work of the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina. They expressed their satisfaction with the work of the CSCE Spillover Mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, established in the Republic with the full co-operation of its governmental authorities, further to the initiative of the CSCE. They are determined to give all necessary support to these efforts. The CSCE presence there should be maintained and expanded; the missions should increasingly focus on helping to resolve specific local differences. In particular, the Ministers agreed to increase substantially the size of the missions of long duration, with particular emphasis on Kosovo, and to take necessary steps accordingly. They undertook to contribute urgently to these missions.

9. The Ministers, referring to the calls from some States for the United Nations to consider lifting the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, recalled United Nations Security Council resolution 713 and recommended that this issue should continue to be considered as a matter of importance in the United Nations Security Council.

10. The Ministers welcomed the decision of the United Nations Security Council to place peacekeeping forces on the borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with Albania and Serbia and Montenegro. The present active role of the CSCE in seeking to prevent the spillover of conflict and tension will be substantially reinforced.

11. They supported the efforts of those political forces in Serbia that are striving to bring about full co-operation with the peace process. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights will assist participating States in the monitoring of the elections in Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The participating States will draw the appropriate conclusions if the present authorities do not follow fair and just procedures.

12. All CSCE participating States committed themselves to scrupulous implementation of all United Nations Security Council resolutions on sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro. The Ministers recognized that countries of the region should not bear alone the unintended negative consequences of United Nations sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro. They urged the competent international organizations to provide appropriate financial and technical assistance to those countries in order to diminish the adverse effect. Efforts of the Government of Serbia-Montenegro to circumvent the sanctions need to be combated. They approved the deployment of Sanctions Assistance Missions to all States neighbouring Serbia and Montenegro and the expansion of their size. They welcomed the co-operation extended to the missions and called on participating States to provide technical assistance on enforcing sanctions to host countries. The mandate of the missions was extended for a further six months from 1 January 1993.

13. The Ministers reiterated their horror and dismay at the massive and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other parts of the former Yugoslavia. They supported United Nations Security Council resolutions 780 (1992) and 787 (1992) which emphasize that those responsible for such crimes will be held personally accountable. They are determined to implement these resolutions and to see to it that those responsible are brought to justice and asked the Chairman-in-Office to consult on this issue with the United Nations, especially the International Law Commission, and with the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY.

14. The Ministers welcomed the offer of the rapporteurs on Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina under the Moscow Human Dimension Mechanism to refine their proposals on making the principle of personal accountability effective including the possibility of the establishment of an ad hoc tribunal, and to do so through continuing consultations with the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992).

15. The Ministers strongly supported the ICFY process and the efforts of the Co-Chairmen; they would like to see early results. They endorsed the constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina proposed by the Co-Chairmen in Geneva on 27 October 1992 as a basis for agreement. They hoped that at the meeting on 16 December 1992, participants will discuss the measures necessary to intensify pressure on the Serbian side in order to end the bloodshed. They called on all parties to negotiate constructively on a Bosnian constitution, as well as on the other problems under relevant working groups of the Geneva Conference, including the future status of Kosovo. Safeguards for the rights of national minorities within Serbia, including autonomy where appropriate, must be ensured.

16. The Ministers demanded full compliance by all parties with United Nations Security Council resolutions and with all decisions of the ICFY. Observers should be placed on the border of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro without further delay. In view of the many violations of the no-fly-zone, they believed that the Security Council should urgently consider taking the relevant decisions in the light of paragraph 6 of resolution 786.

17. The human rights and fundamental freedoms of the inhabitants of Kosovo must be respected. The Ministers called upon all parties, notably the Serbian authorities, to show the necessary restraint. They believed that a United Nations presence in Kosovo would be a positive step.

18. The Ministers paid tribute to UNHCR, ICRC and UNPROFOR and agreed to do more to ease suffering. They endorsed efforts under United Nations Security Council resolution 787 to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the use of military means. They called on all parties to allow convoys safe passage, noting that interference in humanitarian relief missions is an international crime for which the individuals responsible will be held personally accountable. They called for the urgent opening of the airports at Tuzla and Bihac in Bosnia-Herzegovina for the receipt of humanitarian aid. Given the importance of the work being undertaken by UNPROFOR II, they called on all CSCE participating States to support fully a broader financial burden-sharing.

19. More action is needed to provide safety and protection to the civilian population through the development of safe areas and the provision of refuge for particularly vulnerable categories of refugees. The Ministers were concerned by the increasing problem of refugees and displaced persons and called upon all participating States to do more to share economic and other burdens of States receiving refugees.

The Baltic States

The Ministers reviewed the implementation of paragraph 15 of the Helsinki Summit Declaration 1992.

Notwithstanding certain progress achieved, they expressed their concern that relevant agreements on the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of the Baltic States have yet to be concluded, and noted that the withdrawal of these troops should take place in full accordance with the basic principles of international law.

The CSCE will remain engaged therefore in the implementation of these provisions.

To that end, the Baltic States and the Russian Federation undertake regularly to submit information to relevant CSCE bodies about the implementation of paragraph 15 of the Helsinki Summit Declaration 1992, necessary for further review of this issue.

Moldova

The Ministers welcomed the easing of tension in the Left-Bank Dniester Areas of the Republic of Moldova, noting at the same time that a final political settlement of the conflict should be reached in order to establish durable peace in the region.

The Ministers noted with appreciation the activities of the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE Council on the conflict

in the Left-Bank Dniester Areas of the Republic of Moldova. They took note also of the interest of all parties involved in a CSCE role in efforts to settle the conflict. They requested all parties to the conflict to co-operate closely with the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office. They called for the soonest possible conclusion of the work of the Personal Representative. They expected the final report and recommendations to be available at the next session of the CSO with a view to further CSCE involvement.

In this context, the Ministers expressed support for efforts to remove, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations, the problems that remain from the past, such as the stationing of foreign armed forces on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. They called on the participating States concerned to conclude, without delay, an appropriate bilateral agreement on the status and the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign troops.

Georgia

1. The Ministers reiterated their commitment to support the stabilization of the situation within Georgia and the development of democracy and a market economy, which would create favourable conditions for the peaceful resolution of the conflict. In this context they welcomed the progress of democracy with the election of a legitimate government and hoped that the election process would soon be completed in a satisfactory manner.

2. The Ministers were pleased to note that the cease-fire between Georgians and Ossetians in the area of conflict continued to hold. They were concerned however that no progress had been made towards a political settlement of this dispute. They welcomed the establishment of a visible CSCE presence in the area. They were pleased that first contacts had been established with representatives of both conflicting parties, the trilateral peacekeeping forces and local military commanders. They likewise called upon the parties to co-operate fully with the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office in his efforts to establish the framework for a peaceful and lasting solution, as stipulated by the provisions of the Sochi Agreement of 24 June 1992.

3. The Ministers remained deeply concerned at the recent upsurge in fighting in Abkhazia and at reports of heavy loss of life and lack of discipline and moderation among the armed forces of the protagonists. They urged all parties to the dispute in Abkhazia to renew their efforts to find a peaceful settlement in conformity with CSCE principles and the Charter of the United Nations, based on the provisions of the Moscow agreement of 3 September 1992. They requested the parties to co-operate with the CSCE Mission, led by Ambassador Gyarmati, whose mandate included establishing a framework for political negotiations.

4. They requested the Chairman-in-Office and the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office in Georgia to work out, in co-operation with the United Nations, practical modalities for co-ordination of efforts in order to ensure maximum efficiency through a rational division of labour. The participating States will be kept informed.

Conflict dealt with by the Conference on Nagorno-Karabakh

The Ministers asked the Chairman of the CSCE Conference on Nagorno-Karabakh, Hon. Mario Raffaelli, and the "Minsk Group" to continue their tireless efforts to advance the peace process.

The Republic of Tajikistan

The Ministers expressed their deep concern about the crisis situation in the Republic of Tajikistan.

They urged all the conflicting parties to cease fighting and to start a constructive dialogue which is the only basis for a political settlement in Tajikistan.

They encouraged participating States to contribute to humanitarian efforts in Tajikistan, especially in light of that country's refugee crisis.

The Ministers noted the peace-making efforts of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan aimed at the ending of bloodshed and promotion of the negotiation process.

The Ministers considered that this issue should be studied by the CSO on a priority basis, bearing in mind the need for close co-operation with the efforts of the United Nations.

2. The CSCE as a Community of Values

The CSCE's comprehensive concept of security relates peace, security and prosperity directly to the observance of human rights and democratic freedoms. Many of the present problems are linked to the failure to observe CSCE commitments and principles.

The human dimension mechanisms of the CSCE are being used increasingly as a major foundation for the CSCE's efforts at early warning and conflict prevention. Their further elaboration and utilization will strengthen considerably the CSCE's ability to pursue the root causes of tensions and to refine its mechanisms for early warning on potentially dangerous situations.

The Ministers welcomed the strengthened role of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the appointment of the High Commissioner on National Minorities as especially useful steps towards integrating the human dimension more fully into the political consultations and concerted action of the participating States. They also decided to consider ways of using the 1993 Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues to investigate possible new means of utilizing human rights mechanisms for these purposes. They expressed the hope that newly-admitted participating States would make particular use of the opportunities provided by these institutions.

Compliance with CSCE commitments is of fundamental importance. Monitoring of compliance provides governments of participating States with crucial information on which they can formulate policy. The Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues to be held in 1993 offers an opportunity to improve the monitoring of compliance with Human Dimension commitments.

The Ministers expressed their profound concern at the recent manifestations of aggressive nationalism, xenophobia, anti-semitism, racism and other violations of human rights. Violations of international

humanitarian law and CSCE principles and commitments, such as "ethnic cleansing", or mass deportation, endangered the maintenance of peace, security and democracy and will not be tolerated. They were convinced that increased attention should be paid by the CSCE, and in particular by the Committee of Senior Officials and the High Commissioner on National Minorities, to these threats to human rights and fundamental freedoms. The CSO will report on this issue to the Council of Ministers at its next session, when the Council will consider developments.

The Ministers also stressed the important role the Human Dimension of the CSCE should play in longer-term conflict prevention. They underlined the need for positive action aimed at fostering understanding, tolerance and national and local preventive action. They emphasized the importance of direct contact between experts, governmental and non-governmental, through the series of Human Dimension seminars successfully begun by the CSCE Seminar on Tolerance and to be followed in 1993 by seminars on national minorities, migration and free media.

The increasing problem of refugees and displaced persons is an issue of major concern to all participating States, particularly in conflicts where the fulfilment of basic human needs is most at risk. The Ministers deplored the plight of civil populations most affected in such conflicts and called on all participating States to contribute to a concerted effort to share the common burden. All Governments are accountable to each other for their behaviour towards their citizens and towards their neighbours. Individuals are to be held personally accountable for war crimes and acts in violation of international humanitarian law.

The Ministers welcomed the rapid convening of the Human Dimension Seminar on Migration as an important contribution to pursuing better understanding of the underlying causes of uncontrolled migration. Another important step towards furthering implementation of existing human rights standards, including CSCE principles and commitments, will be the United Nations Conference on Human Rights, to be held in Vienna in June 1993. The Ministers expressed their support for the Conference and asked the Chairman-in-Office to represent them there.

The CSCE will continue to give political stimulus to the development of market economies by facilitating, through the March 1993 meeting of the Economic Forum, dialogue and co-operation among participating States and international organizations. The Ministers expressed the view that the Forum's initial meeting would continue the process of co-operation on these issues within the CSCE.

3. High Commissioner on National Minorities

The Council appointed Mr. Max van der Stoel as CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) to strengthen the CSCE's capacity for early warning and preventive diplomacy. The High Commissioner will act within the mandate laid down in the Helsinki Document. The Ministers expressed their support for the High Commissioner and their readiness to co-operate with him in the execution of his complex but crucial task of identifying and containing at the earliest possible stage tensions involving national minority issues which have the potential to develop into a conflict within the CSCE area.

The Ministers encouraged the High Commissioner to analyse carefully potential areas of tension, to visit any participating State and to undertake wide-ranging discussions at all levels with parties directly involved in the issues. In this context, the High Commissioner may discuss the questions with the parties and, where appropriate, promote dialogue, confidence and co-operation between them at all levels, to enhance political solutions in line with CSCE principles and commitments.

The Ministers undertook to provide the High Commissioner with relevant information at their disposal on national minority issues, fully respecting the independence of the High Commissioner in accordance with the mandate.

4. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

The Ministers considered the recommendations made by the CSCE Meeting on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes held in Geneva from 12 to 23 October 1992.

The Ministers reaffirmed the vital importance of the commitment of all participating States, under Principle V of the Helsinki Final Act, to settle their disputes by peaceful means. In this connection, they recalled other CSCE documents relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes, in particular the Concluding Document of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the Report on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes adopted at Valletta and endorsed at the Berlin Meeting of 19 and 20 June 1991, and the Helsinki Document 1992.

The Ministers noted the variety of existing dispute settlement procedures, both within and outside the CSCE. They recalled the important contribution that the potential involvement of an impartial third party can make to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the fact that the Valletta Mechanism enables a participating State, under certain conditions, to seek the mandatory involvement of such a party.

The Ministers agreed that in the present circumstances, the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes assumes particular relevance to problems facing participating States, and that the framework of the CSCE provides a unique opportunity to give impetus to this central aspect of CSCE commitments.

In order to further and strengthen their commitment to settle disputes exclusively by peaceful means, and in accordance with paragraphs (57) to (62) of Chapter III of the Helsinki Decisions of 1992 to develop a comprehensive and coherent set of measures available within the CSCE for the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Ministers have:

(a) Adopted measures to enhance the Valletta Provisions through modification of the procedure for selecting Dispute Settlement Mechanisms;

(b) Adopted the text of a Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration within the CSCE providing for general conciliation and for arbitration on the basis of agreements ad hoc or, in advance, on the basis of reciprocal declarations, and declared it open for signature by interested participating States;

(c) Adopted a conciliation procedure as an option available to participating States on the basis of agreements ad hoc or, in advance, on the basis of reciprocal declarations;

(d) Decided that the Council or the Committee of Senior Officials of the CSCE may direct any two participating States to seek conciliation to assist them in resolving a dispute that they have not been able to settle within a reasonable period of time and adopted provisions related thereto.

The Ministers recalled that nothing stated in the foregoing will in any way affect the unity of the CSCE principles, or the right of participating States to raise within the CSCE process any issue relating to the implementation of any CSCE commitment concerning the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, or relating to any other CSCE commitment or provision.

Procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes within the CSCE will be reviewed during the review conference to be held at Budapest in 1994 and periodically thereafter as appropriate.

5. The CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation and Non-Proliferation

The Ministers welcomed the constructive work begun in the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation. They stressed the importance of the contribution to security made by dialogue and negotiations in the Forum and their expectation that further significant progress on the Programme for Immediate Action adopted by the Helsinki Summit should be achieved by the next Meeting of the Council of Ministers. They reaffirmed the importance of full implementation of existing arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building provisions agreed within the framework of the CSCE, by all States concerned, including those recently admitted.

Resolved to fully implement the Declaration of the CSCE Council on Non-Proliferation and Arms Transfers adopted at the Prague Council Meeting 30-31 January 1992 and fully committed to CSCE co-operation in respect of non-proliferation, the Ministers agreed as a first step that their States will become original signatories to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, which will be opened for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993. They also agreed to seek its timely ratification in order for it to enter into force at the earliest date provided for by the Convention. To this end they call upon all other States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

They expressed their satisfaction that the Ministers of participating States not yet Parties to the Convention on Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons declared that their States intend to become Parties to that Convention as well as to the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the prohibition of the use in war of chemical and biological weapons.

They welcomed that the Ministers of those participating States that are not Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons pledged that their States intend to become Parties to that Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States in the shortest time possible. Furthermore, they agreed that the Treaty should be extended indefinitely and urged all States that have not yet done so to become Parties to the Treaty.

6. Preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping

Consistent with the concept of preventive diplomacy, and while no conflict exists in Estonia, the CSCE is sending a mission to the country, to promote stability and dialogue between the Estonian- and Russian-speaking communities in Estonia.

The Ministers discussed the conflicts that have arisen within the CSCE area, including those in the former Soviet Union, and stressed that they should be resolved by peaceful means.

They reviewed experience with the instruments for early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management, in particular in the field of preventive diplomacy. They noted that, in association with efforts to bring about political solutions, stability can be enhanced by armed contingents for peacekeeping purposes. The deployment and conduct of such operations must be in accordance with the norms of international law and CSCE principles.

The Ministers concluded that the CSCE can play an especially important role in co-operation with mutually reinforcing European and transatlantic organizations by further developing relevant CSCE instruments in the field of preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping.

They requested relevant CSCE institutions, in particular the ODIHR and the CPC, to organize seminars to help share experience and increase knowledge of issues and techniques in the fields of early warning and peacekeeping. Furthermore, they requested the CSO to examine the issues involved in enhancing the capability of all the CSCE instruments.

7. Evolution of CSCE structures and institutions

To meet new challenges, the Ministers decided to add further to the improvements in the operational capacity of the CSCE agreed in Paris and Helsinki.

In doing so, they confirmed that the CSCE should retain its flexibility and openness, avoiding the creation of a bureaucracy. Further evolution in CSCE institutions and procedures should be based on the CSCE's democratic rules. It should preserve the strength and diversity afforded by the basic political structure established by the Paris Summit, and should improve the effectiveness of the CSCE's daily work.

Ministers tasked the CSO to conduct a wide-ranging review of CSCE structures and operations with a view to establishing organizational arrangements to meet these needs.

As a first step, Ministers have decided to improve further CSCE operations and institutions by establishing the post of Secretary General of the CSCE (Annex I).

The Ministers also decided to enhance the ability of the CSO to act as their agent and, pending completion of the review mandated above, instructed representatives of the participating States to meet regularly in Vienna in periods between sessions of the CSO. Under the Chairmanship of the Chairman-in-Office, these representatives will conduct consultations on all issues pertinent to the CSCE and undertake preliminary discussion of items suggested for the agenda of the CSO by the Chairman-in-Office. They will decide on matters necessary to ensure prompt and effective implementation of the decisions of the CSO.

To increase the efficiency of the work of the CSCE, the Ministers decided to establish for the Secretariats in Prague and Vienna a single organizational structure under the direction of the Secretary General. The Ministers decided that the CSO should agree the financial and administrative implications of this decision and should adjust staffing, budgets and procedures accordingly.

In implementation of the decision taken by the Heads of Government in Helsinki that the CSO should consider the relevance of an agreement granting an internationally recognized status to the CSCE Secretariat, the Conflict Prevention Centre and the ODIHR, the Ministers instructed the CSO to establish a group of legal and other experts to report through the Committee for decision at the Rome Council Meeting.

The Ministers tasked the Conflict Prevention Centre to take rapid steps to strengthen its ability to provide operational support for CSCE preventive diplomacy missions and peacekeeping activities. The Director of the CPC should present, for approval by the CSO, a proposal setting forth the staffing and budget implications of this decision.

The Ministers emphasized the vital importance of the efficient management of CSCE resources. To this end they instructed the CSO to draw up rules and procedures. They approved the attached Terms of Reference (Annex II). The Ministers will note progress and take decisions, as necessary, at the Rome Council Meeting.

The Ministers noted that cost-efficiency may also be ensured through seeking new sources of financing CSCE activities. As one innovative possibility they requested the Director of the ODIHR to examine the establishment of a Foundation for Promoting Human Rights in the CSCE.

The Ministers noted that the commitments entered into in Helsinki to expand the role of NGOs have already shown their value. They asked the Chairman-in-Office to examine proposals put forward by NGOs on co-operation between NGOs and the CSCE, and, when appropriate, to submit them to the CSO for consideration.

8. Improved co-operation and contacts with international organizations, in particular the United Nations

The new challenges in the CSCE area require improved co-operation and close contacts with relevant international organizations, in accordance with the Helsinki Document. The Ministers expressed their intention to strengthen co-operation in particular with the United Nations.

The CSCE has entered a new phase in its relationship with the United Nations which should be developed further. The Ministers requested the CSO to examine the practical implications of the understanding, expressed in the Helsinki Document, that the CSCE is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. In its examination the CSO should also examine the proposal by the United Nations Secretary-General to the CSCE to seek observer status at the United Nations.

The Ministers emphasized that the Chairman-in-Office should keep close contacts with the United Nations in order to promote regular exchanges of information, co-operation and co-ordination and avoid duplication of effort.

They instructed the Chairman-in-Office of the CSO to establish without delay regular contact with the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure that both the United Nations and CSCE participating States are kept informed of relevant activity, especially in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, management and resolution of conflicts as well as the promotion of democratic values and human rights.

The Ministers decided that a representative of the United Nations Secretary-General will be invited to the meetings of the Council and the Committee of Senior Officials of the CSCE. Furthermore, they decided that the Permanent Mission to the United Nations of the participating State holding the Office of Chairman will serve as a focal point of the CSCE at the United Nations.

9. Integration of new participating States

The Ministers decided to intensify their support in conjunction with other institutions, notably the Council of Europe, for the building of democratic institutions to meet the needs identified by newly admitted participating States. They entrusted the Chairman-in-Office, assisted by the CSCE Troika, to consult with newly admitted participating States on useful steps under the Programme of Co-ordinated Support agreed at Helsinki.

The Chairman-in-Office, accompanied by a team of CSCE experts, will conduct a programme of visits to the newly admitted participating States to discuss the CSCE in all its aspects and to explore means of promoting the full involvement of those States in the work and activities of the CSCE. Experts will continue discussions and make an inventory of possible points for further action including ways of promoting information on the CSCE. The Ministers expressed their support for the expansion of CSCE activities in and visits to these States.

10. Admission of new participating States

The Ministers agreed that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic would be welcomed as participating States from 1 January 1993 following receipt of letters accepting CSCE commitments and responsibilities from each of them according to the draft in Annex III.

11. Date and venue of the next Council Meeting

They agreed that the next meeting of the Council will be held in Rome in November/December 1993. They will confirm the specific days for this meeting by silence procedure following the proposal of the host country and recommendation by the CSO not later than March 1993.

ANNEX I

The Secretary General of the CSCE

1. The Ministers decide to establish the post of Secretary General of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Secretary General will derive his/her authority from the collective decisions of the participating States and will act under the guidance of the Chairman-in-Office.

2. The Secretary General will be appointed by the Council by consensus upon recommendation of the CSO and Chairman-in-Office for a period of three years. This period may be extended for one further term of two years.

3. The Chairman-in-Office will be assisted by an open-ended ad hoc group in preparing his/her recommendation on the appointment to the CSO and Council.

4. The open-ended ad hoc group will assist the Chairman-in-Office in preparing recommendations to the CSO and the Council on the administrative and financial implications of the appointment of a Secretary General, including accommodation, staff requirements and budget.

5. The Ministers agreed on the following mandate for the Secretary General:

MANDATE

(i) The Secretary General will act as the representative of the Chairman-in-Office and will support him/her in all activities aimed at fulfilling the goals of the CSCE. The Secretary General's tasks will also include the management of CSCE structures and operations; working closely with the Chairman-in-Office in the preparation and guidance of CSCE meetings; and ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the CSCE.

(ii) The Secretary General will oversee the work of the CSCE Secretariat, the CPC Secretariat and the ODIHR. The Secretary General will answer for the effective performance of CSCE staff to the Chairman-in-Office, the Council of Ministers and the CSO.

(iii) The Secretary General will assist the Chairman-in-Office in publicizing CSCE policy and practices internationally, including maintaining contacts with international organizations.

(iv) As the CSCE's Chief Administrative Officer, the Secretary General will advise on the financial implications of proposals and ensure economy in the staff and support services of the institutions.

(v) The Secretary General will prepare an annual report to the CSCE Council.

(vi) The Secretary General will perform such other functions as are entrusted to him/her by the Council or the CSO.

ANNEX II

Management of Resources

The Ministers instructed the CSO to draw up rules and procedures covering the following areas:

- Steps to increase the cost-effectiveness of CSCE activities;

- Effective management of funds and property, including funds allocated to particular activities;

- Procedures for timely presentation of budget proposals of CSCE institutions;

- Measures for adequate scrutiny of the financial implications of proposals including procedures for the authorization of expenditure;

- Effective CSCE auditing and ways and means of minimizing arrears in the payment of assessed contributions, bearing in mind the experience of other international organizations.

ANNEX III

Draft letter

Bratislava/Prague, 1 January 1993

Your Excellency,

The Government of the Slovak/Czech Republic hereby adopts the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and all other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Government of the Slovak/Czech Republic accepts in their entirety all commitments and responsibilities contained in these documents and declares its determination to act in accordance with their provisions. It will assume, in co-operation with the Czech/Slovak Republic as the other successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, all CFE obligations of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

The Government of the Slovak/Czech Republic invites and will fully facilitate the visit of a Rapporteur Mission to be arranged by the Chairman of the CSCE Council. This Mission will report to the CSCE participating States on the fulfilment by the Slovak/Czech Republic of CSCE commitments and provide assistance towards their fullest implementation.

The Government of the Slovak/Czech Republic expresses its readiness for signature of the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris by the Head of State or Government of the Slovak/Czech Republic at the earliest convenience.

I kindly ask Your Excellency to circulate copies of this letter to all CSCE participating States.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Her Excellency
Margaretha af Ugglas
Chairman-in-Office of the
CSCE Council
Minister of Fore ⁊ Affairs
Kingdom of Sweden
Stockholm

UNITED
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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 17 (h)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the President of the General Assembly

1. By its resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit. The relevant provisions of the statute regarding the composition of the Unit and the appointment of its members are the following:

"Article 2

"1. The Unit shall consist of not more than eleven Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions. The Inspectors shall serve in their personal capacity.

"2. No two inspectors shall be nationals of the same State.

"Article 3

"1. Starting from the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, the President of the General Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation, a list of countries which would be requested to propose candidates who meet the qualifications mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1, above.

"2. The President of the General Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates. After further consultations, if necessary, with the State concerned, the President of the General Assembly shall submit the list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

"...

"Article 4

"1. The duration of the appointments of the Inspectors shall be five years, renewable for one further term. ..."

2. At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)***

Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria)****

Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)***

Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America)***

Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic)****

Mr. Boris Krasulin (Russian Federation)****

Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia)**

Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy)****

Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan)****

Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina)*

Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

3. The General Assembly will therefore be called upon to appoint a member of the Joint Inspection Unit to fill the vacancy that will arise from the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Quijano.

4. As a result of consultations and on the basis of the candidature submitted by the Latin American and Caribbean States (see annex), the President of the General Assembly in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute, requested Argentina to propose a candidate who met the qualifications mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1.

5. After holding the consultations described in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the President of the General Assembly will submit the name of a candidate to the Assembly for appointment.

ANNEX

[Original: English]

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations

In my capacity as Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, I have the honour to inform you that the Group has decided to endorse the candidature of Ambassador Raúl Quijano from Argentina for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution III recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/47/718/Add.1, para. 26)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 49th meeting, on 18 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/80) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution III entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)", recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 26 of its report (A/47/718/Add.1). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.49).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution III recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 26 of its report (A/47/718/Add.1), an additional appropriation estimated at $247,100 would be required under section 19 (United

Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)), of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. This additional appropriation would be subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987. In addition, an amount of $20,200 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/47/719, para. 35)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 48th meeting, on 18 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/78) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution V entitled "Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks" recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 35 of its report (A/47/719). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.48).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution V recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 35 of its report (A/47/719), no additional appropriation would be required at this stage under the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

4. The Fifth Committee also decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution V, it would authorize on an exceptional basis the payment of travel expenses of representatives of developing countries, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the conference, in particular the least developed countries, from the voluntary fund that would be established for the purpose of assisting those countries participating in the conference.